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Extension Service REVIEW

The Passing of A. F. LEVER

The whole Extension Service feels the loss of a friend in Mr. Lever. He was one of the agricultural statesmen of this Nation. We are thankful that he lived to see the beneficial effects of legislation he initiated in the National Congress reach practically every farm home in the Nation. May the Extension Service be a perpetual living monument worthy of the memory and character of Mr. Lever.

M. L. WILSON,
Director of Extension Work.



Leadership Which Inspires

W. A. CONNER, State Agent and Administrative Assistant, Oklahoma

■ Under some leaders men grow in power and in spirit while under others they become indifferent and even hesitate to step forward and take responsibilities. The qualities of supervision or leadership which impel men to do, to dare, and to conquer are not easily defined or set down on paper. But there are some things on which we can be reasonably specific.

Some of the most intimate and effective supervision may be accomplished when the supervisor and supervised are out alone sitting together on a log—not by the water's edge, for changing bait breaks the line of thought. One district agent objects that parts of Oklahoma and Texas are in prairie regions where no log can be found. That is all right. A wagon tongue or a cyclone-cellar door, well smoothed and shaped, will make an acceptable substitute. But here we sit, away from details and interruptions. The supervisor begins the construction of a slow movie of the extension activities in the county and to chart the results. All the telling blows and the successful blocks are noted first with due commendation.

Yes, Pastures Are Needed, But—

If permanent pastures need to be more generally established, the agent will get visions of the assistance the pasture specialist could give him in information for himself and in promoting this enterprise. "By all means, some things should be done on this pasture work next month," admits the county agent, "but I already have arranged for some special 4-H Club work; then the farm-security supervisors have been after me to hold some meetings on brooding and feeding baby chicks, and the Production Credit Association wants the same thing. I have to inspect the calves that I have on feed for the spring show and have the specialist coming to help me do that," and on and on he makes excuses as he mentally looks down the well-grooved ruts in which he has run for years, as he continues, "I just don't see how I can do it all." Now here is the district supervisor's chance. He shifts a little on his log for the sake of comfort, rubs the top

of his shiny head (or any other good type of head will do) and says, "Tom, you have been wanting an assistant county agent, haven't you?" "Oh, yes," says Tom, "if I had an assistant, we could handle it all, but I now have to do it all alone."

"Now listen," says the wise old supervisor, "you are not a chore boy any more—you've grown beyond that. You are the leader of the agricultural interests of your county. You have a responsibility to those farm-security folk, the AAA, the Farm Credit Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and all those other agencies and groups and the people with whom they work. All together they make up the people and the constructive activities of your county. You are trained and experienced in agricultural leadership. In the central office, at your service, are highly trained men in the lines of subject matter you have to deal with; and there are the 4-H Club leaders with their superior methods for conducting club work. All of these trained men make the best assistant county agents in the world. In getting all done possible for the farm people in my district, I believe that it is just as important that we utilize these people to the utmost as it is that we put another county agent in a county where a vacancy occurs. Now, if you want to develop your leadership abilities, you have your big day. Can you take the facilities which are available and direct them against the situation in your county in such a manner as to get better results than you have in the past?"

Tom, although sitting on an ugly knot on his log, had long since ceased squirming and had forgotten about it. Already he was thinking of big things.

"Chore boy—agricultural leader, numerous cooperating agencies to help organize our farm people and help them to better things and to get them together for all of us to work with, high-powered specialists and leaders to help as my assistant. Say! am I seeing things? Has the world jumped forward that much while I wasn't looking?" muses the county agent. Tom comes to his feet, standing erect, eyes drinking in the landscape as if he is seeing his county for the first time.

"Let me tell you, Mr. Supervisor, what I think I see. Until today I was a chore boy. One day I was pruning some trees up on Prairie Heights yonder. The next day I was at the other end of the county giving a demonstration in mixing feed. I passed from detail to detail and never could get the job done. I felt when a specialist came to the county he was there to check up on me and to show up my inefficiency. It never occurred to me that I could be the leader and use him as my assistant. I am beginning to feel stronger and more worth while.

Calling in the Assistants

"Do you know what I am going to do? I am going to call in the representatives of all the agencies in the county in the interest of farm folk, including the co-ops, and work out a schedule for the next 2 or 3 months that will take care of all their educational work and mine too. The farm-security supervisor will get his group to attend, and the Production Credit Association and the others will do likewise.

"Then I will use that assistant of mine from the central office who is a poultry specialist to give the poultry instruction to all of them at once. He is to be here the day the livestock specialist is to be here to inspect the calves. The chairman of our livestock committee wants to go on that inspection tour. I'll send him along with the specialist and ask that the boys be given any necessary instruction or advice concerning the care of these calves, also that notes be taken at each stop and turned over to me for my use when they have finished. Then I will run over to the poultry meeting, place one of the interested poultrymen in charge of the meeting or demonstration, explain to the group the other work in progress that day and the necessity of my being elsewhere that particular day, assure them that I am placing them in good hands, and introduce the poultry specialist. Then I will withdraw, pick up parties who are assisting with my 4-H Club work, and end a day feeling that I'm now an agricultural leader and getting somewhere."

For May 1940 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

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EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Business Backs County Program

■ Cooperation between businessmen and a county agent's office is the order of the day in Yellowstone County, Mont., where every civic club in the city, businessmen as individuals, business houses, and the county commissioners get behind any activity classed as major by the county agent and push it through to completion.

The story of this wholesale cooperation is revealed in the day-by-day account of Yellowstone County agricultural efforts carried by the local newspaper published at Billings, the county seat. Rarely a day passes without mention of some agricultural effort progressing successfully and a businessman or a civic organization as one of the backers. Annual reports of the county agent carry a partial account of the cooperation.

Contribute Labor as Well as Cash

Although contributions in cash run into the thousands of dollars, Yellowstone County civic and governmental groups make a far greater contribution in labor, spreading the gospel of better farming and making the entire county conscious of agriculture as an industry which must be planned with an eye toward the future.

The Billings Commercial Club illustrates the kind of cooperation Keith Sime, the extension agent, is getting, yet it is only one of several. The Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lions Clubs; the junior chamber of commerce; the county commissioners; and individual businessmen cooperate just as strongly. County Agent Sime also is extremely gratified because the efforts of these organizations are continual and portray an interest in the future.

Mr. Sime came to the county in 1937. The Commercial Club immediately approached him and requested that he select some worth-while agricultural projects with which the club could assist. He asked for \$530 for getting crested wheatgrass started, for high-quality seed corn, for State contests, for 4-H pins and awards, and for the county-achievement-day banquet. He received every cent he asked for that year

and every year since. The Kiwanis Club gave \$75 that year for a 4-H Club camp.

The work with crested wheatgrass and seed corn, sponsored by the Commercial Club, has been carried on by 4-H Club members. The club boys have about 50 acres producing crested wheatgrass seed now and have practically repaid their initial loan. The 4-H corn growers have proved their ability with seed production and by winning premiums at the fairs. The corn boys have repaid their loans.

A Billings clothing store and a sheepman contributed \$30 for the county dress-revue champion in 1937.

The first State corn seed and potato show held in Montana since 1931 was sponsored by the Billings Commercial Club, which underwrote the show for \$500. The show cost \$947.82; but, because of businessmen's contributions, the club had to provide only \$350.

In 1938, the Commercial Club provided about \$2,200 for the second annual State corn and seed show, the 4-H Club program, and the regional junior fat stock show which has grown as rapidly as any show of its kind in the United States.

The regional junior fat stock show was first proposed in 1937 and became a reality in 1938. The livestock committee of the Commercial Club met with public-spirited livestock men of the State in the county agent's office late in 1937 to plan the show. The club contributed \$1,500 for this event from its budget and solicited about \$2,700 more. The 1939 show had more than 1,000 entries exhibited by 4-H Club members and Future Farmers of America, or more than a 100-percent increase over the first show held in 1938. In 1939, the Commercial Club put up \$1,000 for the show and collected \$2,000 more.

In 1939, the Billings Kiwanis Club contributed \$25 for an amateur 4-H radio program; and the same club, along with the Rotary and Lions Clubs, provided the money to send the State dairy demonstration team to San Francisco. Then each club bought a purebred calf and gave one to each of the

three outstanding junior feeders in the county. This cost each club \$65.

A bank has annually donated \$50 for the purchase of pins and awards for 4-H Club members, and the Yellowstone County commissioners have matched this amount.

These are a few of the organizations which have been aiding the county agent's office and agriculture in the county. When Mormon crickets came in 1938, the mayor of Billings offered the help of city employees to stop the march of the insects into the city. When the immensity of the weed problem was explained, every club took an active interest and just now is becoming interested in the county agricultural planning program.

Although the cash contributions of the various clubs and organizations have reached into the thousands of dollars, County Agent Sime says that this is a trifling sum compared with the improvement in agriculture. Because of the 4-H Club crested wheatgrass and better-quality corn, many farmers have followed the action of the boys.

Makes the County Farm-Conscious

Because the clubs made the county agriculture-conscious, the county agent is now prepared to whip any invasion of crickets that might appear. In a county-provided storage shed are about 90 miles of metal barrier, a huge bait mixer, numerous hand and power dusters, and a tractor and blade, all for future cricket wars.

Within a few miles of Billings are a series of chemical weed tests for the public to see—one of the steps in the county-wide weed-control movement. Each one is fenced in with a metal fence, and each tells its story.

Livestock feeding, better irrigation practices, and any number of agricultural movements that will make agriculture more secure have the backing of one or more of the cooperating clubs. As a result, educational work is easy in Yellowstone County, for everyone is interested; and the county agent's office is the clearing house and a much-visited office.

Delaware 4-H Clubs Change From School to Community Basis

**ALEXANDER D. COBB, Assistant Extension Director, Delaware, and
LAURA B. RUTHERFORD, Club Agent, New Castle County, Delaware**

■ Habits, good or bad, are easy to form and easy to follow. At the close of 1935, the Delaware State 4-H Club staff decided that some of the procedures of policy followed for years in conducting the 4-H Club program were the result of habit and had been the means of setting up false standards which were not efficient for good teaching.

Spurred on by reports comparing enrollment figures between counties and between States, the 4-H Club agents were apparently indulging in a race to see who could report the highest annual enrollments. A great proportion of this enrollment was in so-called 4-H Clubs which were organized in schools.

The School Was Convenient

As long as one- and two-room schools predominated, there may have been some excuse to enroll and meet 4-H Club members during schooltime. The school made a convenient place to meet, and some teachers made good leaders. But their first responsibility was always to the school program. Gradually, consolidated schools have been built to serve large rural areas. New school interests have been developed, and there is no longer time in the school program for 4-H and other similar activities.

In 1936, a plan to improve the efficiency and quality of 4-H Club work was inaugurated. It was thought that too much emphasis had been placed on the total enrollment figures and that the obtaining and training of farm men and women as local leaders had not been sufficiently emphasized. It had also been discovered, through an analysis of report data, that the percentage of members completing projects was lower in clubs organized and meeting in schools.

In 1935, there were more than 900 4-H Club members enrolled in New Castle County. All but 3 of the 53 organized clubs were being conducted in schools. The percentage of completed records was very low.

At the beginning of 1936, the present New Castle County club agent was appointed, and the State leader suggested that she work out her own program for increasing teaching efficiency. The only specific suggestion given was to "get more clubs organized out of schools."

During 1936, seven clubs were changed

from school to community clubs, and nine new community clubs were organized. The annual report showed that project enrollments in New Castle County school clubs were 60.5 percent completed, whereas in the community clubs the completions were 82.3 percent.

Final removal of all New Castle County clubs from schools was accomplished in 1938, and there was a 93 percent project completion. Completions in the State advanced from 75 percent in 1937 to 80 percent in 1938.

In 1939, the complete transition of all 4-H Clubs in the State from a school center basis to a community basis was accomplished, with the exception of the Negro groups and two other clubs which were granted temporary exemption.

Based on the experience of the last 3 years, it is believed that this is a fundamental change which will improve 4-H Club work as a teaching device and as an influence in developing community interest in better farming and better living. A noticeable feature has been the rapidly increasing number of parents who attend 4-H Club meetings now that they are being held in farm homes and community buildings. Many people are realizing for the first time that 4-H Club work is not a part of the State school system.

The percentage of completed records in the State in 1939 was 94.2 percent. Completions for the State were 87.7 percent as compared to 75 percent in 1937. During the same period the value of 4-H members' projects increased from \$42,501.77 to \$53,825.52.

Local leadership is improving in all three counties as a result of the club agents' having more time to devote to individual leader conferences and training groups.

Total enrollment has declined during the transition, but enrollment gains in New Castle County in 1939 indicate that this decrease will be temporary.

In early 1936, the club agent shouldered the responsibility for more than 900 4-H Club members. It was easy to see that the future of successful club work was and is dependent upon placing the responsibility for the 4-H organization and activity upon the community. How to do this and at the same time hold club members, organizations, leaders, and the interest of many county folk as cooperators was a real problem.

After a study of the county 4-H plans and

set-up at that time, it was found that a large majority of the then permanent local leaders were teachers who worked with club members principally during school hours. Removing clubs from the schools meant the immediate loss of most of these leaders.

Realizing that the Utopian star is never really reached, but that a certain degree of success may come in the effort to follow it, the first big step was taken in May 1936. Many of the clubs were still in existence as school clubs. No attempt was made that first year to remove clubs that were well organized from the schools. All new clubs, though, were organized on a community basis and only then when adult local leadership could be obtained.

In May 1936, a group of New Castle County 4-H Club members organized as the first New Castle County Junior 4-H Council. Little was done by the group the first year except on organization plans, assisting with project and organization activity in local clubs, and setting up certain goals for the new year's programs for 4-H Clubs. From these plans the first 4-H yearbook was outlined and printed for use by club members in 1937.

Junior Council Leads

At first, the council decided to hold a maximum of three meetings a year. The council is composed of officers of organized community 4-H Clubs and assists in setting up desirable goals for club work and to sponsor and promote certain county-wide activities.

Three years have passed since this first group met and organized. During that time the council made changes in its officers, in its membership personnel, and in some of its aims and policies. Slowly but surely, it is coming to the place where it will be the hub around which the wheel of successful club work will revolve. Even now, after only 3 years of service, the loss of the organization would deal a drastic blow to 4-H Club work in the county.

4-H Club work must have the interest, support, and cooperation of community people in a leadership capacity if it is to be a real success. It has been stated that "to succeed with young people, the leader must be tolerant, patient, and sympathetic toward their shortcomings and confident that in time they may be overcome." If this is set forth as a characteristic of good leadership for com-

Iowa Women Organize To Plan for County

munity leaders, how much more true it must be of the county leader, because on him or her rests the responsibility of assisting all the local leaders with their thousand and one problems and of being tolerant of and patient with all who are involved in the 4-H program of the county. During the years 1937 and 1938, most of the clubs were functioning on a community basis with at least one community leader assisting. Most of these leaders were volunteer leaders. Every new club that was organized resulted from a request of a group which already had a leader. With but one exception, leaders who volunteered their own services to their clubs have succeeded in developing the very best type of club work in their communities to date.

Many of the clubs that were organized on the basis of the agent "looking" for leadership, so to speak, are not in existence now, because the leaders "led" for a while, got tired of the responsibility, and "quit," and for lack of leadership the club quit, too.

Help for the Local Leader

Every effort possible has been made to assist people who are serving as leaders of clubs with leadership problems and to encourage them to carry on with their groups.

An average of four leader meetings have been held each year, at which general club policies, project requirements, organization plans and problems, leadership duties and responsibilities, and records and record keeping have been discussed. Then there have been special project training meetings, in clothing principally, held with project leaders, at seasons when the need could best be met. Leader meetings have been held at night because of a few teacher leaders who are still serving. This has proved to be a real handicap, especially with the project meetings. The time has been reached in the program when daytime meetings can be and will be held from now on.

One thing has been accomplished with clubs functioning as they now are through the leaders and the Junior Council working together. If for any reason a county club agent is unable to go on with the work in the county for an indefinite period of time, club work will go on. With the Junior Council thinking and working as a county unit and the leaders organized as they are now into a county unit; with thinking and far-sighted girls and boys and women and men heading up these two organizations; and with tolerant, patient leaders, as many of them are, working in their independent community clubs, planning their own programs and conducting their own meetings, club work will go on, even in the absence of a club agent. They are being trained to stand on their own feet and to think clearly for themselves. This has not been easy. It is always easier to do the thinking for others than it is to train them to think and act for themselves, but it can be done if 4-H Club workers have sufficient tolerance and patience.

■ When Adair County became Iowa's "unified" county last spring, a county agricultural planning committee was organized to tie together activities of the various Federal agencies and to plan improvements for the county. Women attended from time to time; but, as Mrs. Herbert Buck, chairman of the women's committee, says, "We got all tangled up in such things as the A. A. A. docket." They could not find a place to use their knowledge of the social and economic problems of the county.

The women believed that they had something to contribute to the community, however, so, last June, they organized their subcommittee under the guidance of Fannie Gannon, extension home management specialist at Iowa State College, to study the contribution they could make to the county plans. Officers were chosen and the group met monthly.

After spending several meetings discussing the county as a community, the homemakers decided that from the women's standpoint, two things were particularly needed: (1) Better and more recreation for their rural young people out of school and out of 4-H Club work, and (2) better rural schools.

A subcommittee was appointed for each problem. The recreation subcommittee conferred with Robert Clark, in charge of rural youth work for the Extension Service, to talk over plans for organizing an Adair County rural-youth group. They invited each township in the county to send representatives to a party. The results were disappointing (only 5 of the 16 townships were represented), but they decided that the young people did not understand fully the purpose of the youth group. So they divided the county into districts and held district meetings, following which a county-wide party was staged with an attendance of 54 young men and women. The women now believe that they have a flourishing rural-youth group organized which will go far toward providing recreation and constructive activities for their young people.

Now, the homemakers are busy on the rural-school situation. They invited Mary Barnes, the county superintendent of schools, to a recent meeting to provide factual information on the situation.

They discussed the possibility of providing a bonus for rural teachers who would attend summer school because, although they believed that their children should have better-trained teachers, they did not think it was fair to ask the teachers to "keep up" educationally on salaries that averaged only \$57 per month for 9 months.

They talked over the pros and cons of raising standards for normal training students to provide better-trained teachers for the county.

Something, they decided, should be done about consolidating schools in the county. Figures indicate a decrease from 1,706 to 1,250 in rural-school enrollment in Adair County since 1924-25. The number of schools, however, has not decreased.

"That is an old problem in Adair County," says Robert Buck, adviser to the men's and women's planning committees, "but it needs some group to get hold of it and 'see it through.' I should not be surprised if the women do it."

The committee recently was featured in an illustrated story in the Des Moines Register, the newspaper with the largest State circulation; and several members also appeared on the Homemakers' Half Hour, WOI, to tell of their activities.

4-H Rural Electrification Clubs

Rural electrification projects are now under way in 14 4-H Clubs in Massachusetts. In their work with household electricity, the boys learn the elements of good lighting, how to repair various household appliances, and how to modernize old-style lamps. Studying the application of electricity to farm work, the club members build a small electric motor, learn the fundamental points of safe and efficient electric wiring, and work on electric brooders, milking machines, and separators.

The Massachusetts 4-H electrification work started in 1938, with clubs in Lowell and North Leominster. These two clubs proved so successful that the work was made a State-wide project. A course in electrification is to be offered at the 4-H junior leaders' camp this summer, and a 4-H electrification exhibit is being planned for the Eastern States Exposition next fall.

Lime Use Increasing

Last year Sumter County, S. C., farmers used 4,510 tons of agricultural lime. About 60 percent of this was procured through the farm program and the balance through private channels. In the first 2 months of this year, 684 Sumter farmers have ordered 4,124 tons through the farm program alone, and others have procured lime themselves, as usual. "The most significant trend in the agriculture of Sumter County in some years is the increasing knowledge of the value of lime to our soils," says J. M. Eleaser, Sumter County agricultural agent. "We use lime in all of our home mixtures of fertilizer, on all demonstration pastures, and also broadcast on much of the grain land. Lime and livestock go hand in hand, and increasing use of the former is paving the way for a sound business in the latter."

The Problem of the Child in the Low-Income Group

RUTH D. MORLEY, Child Development Specialist, Massachusetts

Following President Roosevelt's appeal for more discussion on the problems of training children as citizens in a democracy, as brought out in the White House Conference, Mrs. Belle Osborn Fish, last month, talked about the need for a strong extension family life program, and this month Mrs. Morley discusses the responsibility of extension agents toward children in the low-income groups.

■ The most crucial problem in the country today is the economic condition affecting the families of the Nation. The economic security upon which family life depends is threatened. Families that have inadequate and uncertain income are not only unable to care for the physical and material needs of their children, but their own feelings of insecurity and defeat undermine the sense of security in their children.

As set forth in the studies of the White House Conference Committee on Economic Resources, far too many of our children come from families with low and insufficient incomes. More than a million families are living on incomes of less than \$250; one-fourth of the Nation's families have a yearly income of \$750; 42 percent, less than \$1,000; and two-thirds less than \$1,500. More than 50 percent of the families of the Nation have less than \$1,261, the amount established by the consumer-purchase studies as necessary for a family of four on a maintenance level. Families with an income level of \$3,000 and more have less than one-half as many children as those in the income class under \$1,000. The ratio of children to adults in some rural areas is double that in cities.

The challenge to the Extension Service then is to work with families of growing children in the low-income groups. Effort should be concentrated in rural areas if the welfare of the majority of the children in our country is to be protected.

In Massachusetts, a concentrated effort is made in all phases of the program to assist families of low income. The problem is approached through programs designed to give assistance in obtaining incomes; by extending the small income already available; by better use of the present family income; by emphasis on values not dependent entirely upon money; and by supplementing what the family can provide for its children with community resources.

The problem of getting more money into the hands of the people who have to buy is

a national problem involving general adjustments. However, sometimes help can be given to individuals in order that they may cope with their problems. This has been done through cooperative markets such as the Brockton and Springfield egg auctions; through the farm bureau credit unions; through care of soil to maintain productivity; and through pest-control programs. The one outstanding successful example of service to unemployed or part-time farmers has been the poultry program, which has been particularly adapted to the situation in Massachusetts. Through assistance of the Extension Service, unemployed individuals have been able to develop a paying poultry business of their own, or have supplemented part-time employment.

People have been helped to extend their present income through a great number of other programs. Chief among these pro-

grams, and the ones that most directly affect the nutrition of the family, are the Family Vegetable Garden and Home Canning. These programs have been State-wide. Assistance in tearoom management and tourists' homes has made it possible for many of the large old New England homes to be used as a source of income. The development of home crafts utilizing natural or local materials has been encouraged.

It is a well-known fact that, through ingenious handling, even low incomes can be utilized so that more needs are met and greater satisfaction is gained. Buymanship, consumer, and money-management programs give help in getting the most out of the income through thrifty buying and good planning. The food problem is the greatest one for low-income families. For this reason, in all nutrition programs, emphasis is given to well-balanced meals and nutritious foods at minimum cost. One outline, *Stretching the Food Dollar*, was prepared on the basis of \$2 per person per week as the minimum amount necessary for good nutrition. Thirty thousand copies have been requested by homemakers.

Clothing programs have been directed toward getting the best value for the lowest price. In the children's coat project, 85 percent of the garments were made from old materials, and the rest, for the most part, from material purchased from mill-end shops. The cotton-dress project is worked out from the standpoint of making the best looking, best wearing, and most adaptable dress at the lowest price. Home-furnishing programs are designed to help the homemaker to make her home more attractive, comfortable, and livable, and more inviting to family and friends, at low cost, through furniture refinishing, chair seating, reupholstering, slip covers, and braided rugs.

Odds and ends around the farm can be turned into a toy which delights the heart and trains the hand of country children.



Missouri Goes in for Professional Improvement

Families need to be aware of the more basic values in living that are not dependent upon income alone. An effort has been made to help families at all levels, and more especially those of the low-income group, to recognize the importance of affection and satisfying family relationships in personality development. They need also to see the need for family cooperation in facing the problem together and of developing a constructive attitude toward their problems. Through better understanding of the needs of children and principles of guidance, the homemaker develops confidence in her ability to be of real service in spite of economic conditions. Through the programs, Understanding Ourselves and Others and Personal Development, we hope to raise the morale and the well-being of the mother especially, as her attitude toward life is vital to the welfare of her family.

More time and energy of the homemaker on a low income is used in the actual managing of the work and details of family life. For this reason, programs of management and conservation of time and energy of the homemaker have been given attention.

Families on low income with more free time, and in times of stress, need definitely to plan for family fun and recreation and avocational interests for the good of their moral and physical fitness. Recreational programs have been developed for adults and youths, involving little expense.

Because the community should take some responsibility for the welfare of its people, the Extension Service has cooperated in the promotion of services that would supplement the families' resources for the welfare of children. The school lunch has been an extension project in the State. Assistance has been given to the child welfare clinics, to child welfare boards in planning food budgets and money, and to the use of surplus commodities for families on relief. The agents and specialists have had an active part in projects in recreation, play centers, gardens, and canning. Red Cross nursing programs have been sponsored by home demonstration agents. In Franklin County the Extension Service has cooperated with the Massachusetts Child Council in an immunization program.

A direct service to the youth of the State in this group has been given through 4-H Club work. Programs have been made available which have provided a much-needed opportunity for wholesome socialization of young people and which have bridged the gap between school and employment. These worth-while club activities have encouraged constructive use of materials at hand; and, many times the club member has been enabled through them to develop his own enterprise which has added to the family income. Above all, 4-H Club projects provide useful activities for youth in a society in which it is difficult for them to find a satisfactory place.

■ Professional improvement for county extension workers has received liberal consideration during recent years at the University of Missouri, where the Agricultural Extension Service shares the cost of graduate study for its agents and where summer courses are arranged to meet the needs and to suit the convenience of county extension workers.

In more specific terms, the Missouri county agent or home demonstration agent whose record of service equals or exceeds 3 years and whose county is in a satisfactory condition is permitted to combine his month of annual leave with an additional month by special permission for graduate study. This provision has been in effect for 3 years, and in that time 50 Missouri county agents and home demonstration agents have taken advantage of the opportunity.

So great has been the resultant improvement in the work of these men and women from the viewpoint of the extension program that even greater provision for the convenience of county workers has been made in the plans for this year's summer session. Courses of special interest to extension workers have this year been arranged in half-term units so that county agents with only 1 month available for graduate study may complete courses for 4 hours of graduate credit in either the first or second month of the 8-week session.

Effective for the current summer, is the university's very recent authorization of a special program of graduate study for extension workers, leading to a master's degree without majoring as formerly in one subject or department. Each student under this plan may include in his program any courses offered in the graduate school for which he is eligible, provided that they constitute, when approved and completed, a unified course of study designed best to serve the needs of the student in his chosen field of extension work, whether it be in agriculture or home economics.

The individual program of graduate study under this new arrangement will include a certain amount of original research carried to completion and reported in a thesis that meets the established standards of the graduate school. For this research project and the resulting thesis the candidate will receive from 4 to 8 of the 32 hours of graduate credit required for the master's degree. The committee supervising the work of the individual will include members of the Extension Service staff as well as teachers in the particular field of interest of the individual candidate.

The extent to which the graduate school and other divisions of the University of

Missouri have gone in their development of opportunities for professional advancement in the extension field may be explained in part, doubtless, by the actual improvement manifest in the work done by agents thus trained. Significant in this connection is a recent statement by Director J. W. Burch.

"After three summers of special courses for extension workers, we are convinced that this is one of the very best ways which we have of improving the type of extension work being done in the State. The reaction which we get from the agents who have attended the summer courses, as well as observations on the part of our specialists and supervisory staff, would indicate that this is true. We expect to make the summer school a permanent part of our system of in-service training and hope that our agents can come in to Columbia for 2 months every 4 or 5 years."

The agents themselves are equally well pleased with their greater skill and broadened outlook. The following quotations are from recent letters:


"I think a county agent should get away from his county occasionally in order to evaluate his own efforts from a distance," writes R. A. Langenbacher of St. Charles County who attended the summer session a year ago. His statement carries weight, too, for he has worked successfully in one county for 18 years.

"I believe every extension worker, whether agent or member of the resident staff, should take the courses in extension methods and rural group leadership. These two courses give a broader view, not only of our own work but also of that of other people," said Harold Slusher, Callaway County.

As early as the first of March this spring, 33 county agents and 6 home demonstration agents of the Missouri staff had applied for permission to spend 2 months in graduate study during the present year. Several others, without making formal application, will use their annual leave in completing 1 month's work for 4 hours' credit.

There is also a steadily growing enrollment in these courses of representatives of the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Smith-Hughes work in vocational agriculture. The administrators of all these groups in Missouri agree with Director Burch of the Agricultural Extension Service that this is a wholesome and highly desirable situation. After rubbing elbows together and discussing common problems under sound professional guidance, the field workers of all four agencies will be better qualified to work together in their respective counties and to render more effective service to the public.

Farms, Business, and Extension Unite To Advance North Dakota Conservation Work

 Buckling into the harness to tackle the now thoroughly recognized tasks of restoring, conserving, and developing the State's agricultural resources are business interests, federal and State agencies, and the Extension Service in North Dakota.

The latest phase of this concerted program took the form of a series of 44 "traveling farm institutes" in the State this winter.

And the institutes "packed them in"—400, 500, 700, or a thousand and more to the meeting. Farmers came to hear a simply told message of soil saving, moisture saving, land use planning, livestock feed preservation, and greater farm security for both farm enterprise and farm family.

Novel, but not unusual, were the methods used by the North Dakota Extension Service, working hand in hand with the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Forest Service, the railroads, small-town businessmen, and farmers.

As implied by the term, "traveling farm institutes," the meetings were in fact a combination of modernized institutes with exhibits carried on a special three-coach exhibit train. In other words, the push for conservation in North Dakota's winter institute program was exerted in a manner varied enough to attract the attention of farm people, to arouse their interest, and to encourage action.

Here is how it was done: First, it was decided by the Extension Service, other closely associated Department of Agriculture agencies, and the railroads to offer institutes on conservation, with conservation exhibits, to communities at strategic points in the State.

Then meetings with business groups were arranged at these points. Acceptance or refusal of the institutes as offered was left up to the decision of each of these community business groups. Emphasis was given to the local responsibilities involved by acceptance of the institute. Facilities and accommodations for the meeting, electricity for the exhibit train, added entertainment for institute visitors, adequate and thorough publicity—all this and more was the responsibility of these local groups.

Not one community refused the offer. The only difficulty was that other towns not on the schedule asked—sometimes even demanded—similar programs.

Wherever the institutes were held, local committees organized to prepare for the meetings and did a splendid job of it.

A typical traveling farm institute meeting followed somewhat this outline:

At about 10 o'clock in the morning a familiar type of educational institute with

speakers representing the State Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration would get under way before an average-sized group of about 500 to 700 farm people.

Problems of agriculture and the aspects of conservation vital to the particular community were discussed by an Extension Service speaker, usually the district extension supervisor. This brief 30-minute talk, delivered vigorously, was then followed by a slightly longer discussion by a technical authority of the Extension Service or Soil Conservation Service on how to accomplish the necessary adjustments as emphasized by the preceding speaker.

A limited time for discussion and questions from farm people in attendance was then allowed, followed by the showing of sound motion pictures and film strips on conservation topics. Usually a free lunch and special entertainment arranged by local committees occupied the noon hour. The chairman of the morning session most of the time was the county extension agent.

Showing of the conservation exhibits on the train followed the noon period. These exhibits were explained by representatives of the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and other technical authorities who might be available. The exhibits and demonstrations included grasses, pasture management, moisture- and soil-conservation practices, irrigation, garden production, livestock feed conservation, recommended tillage equipment, and AAA programs.

It was at these exhibits that ample opportunity was given each person to talk over with the expert in charge his own conservation problems. The information provided orally in these discussions was then amplified with popular literature prepared by the Extension Service on the main subjects taken up on the train.

The actual procedure for each institute, of course, varied to allow for train schedules and other time elements, but generally each followed the foregoing procedure.

It was estimated on March 1 by the North Dakota Extension Service that the 33 institutes held by that date through the central and northwestern sections of the State had carried ideas and encouragement on sound agriculture and land use to more than 20,000 people; and that by the conclusion of the series on March 16, between 25,000 and 30,000 persons would be reached.

In a State with only 74,000 farms, and with meetings restricted to only a part of the State, this is considered by North Dakota

extension workers to be a highly satisfactory attendance. Last winter in the southwestern part of the State, a smaller number of similar institutes, carrying the same conservation message, reached nearly 20,000 people.

"The philosophy of this traveling institute program," Director E. J. Haslerud explained, "has been, first of all, to encourage and convince people in North Dakota that 'something can be done about bringing security to farming' and to bring to these people direct information for achieving that security for farm and family."

Pleasing to the North Dakota Extension Service was the response given by both country and urban people to these programs. Extensive and effective publicity for the cause of conservation was gained, and efficient working relationships with Department of Agriculture agencies were developed.

"This teamwork of Department of Agriculture forces," Director Haslerud emphasized, "is one of our greatest sources of satisfaction from the farm institutes. It has demonstrated to us and to the people of North Dakota that conservation of our farm and family resources is not a disjointed effort by various Federal agencies but is a unified effort with a common objective."

"This cooperative program which has received such wholehearted assistance and good will from our small-town business people and from the major railroads of the State, I believe, has paved the way for vast progress along these lines in the future."

Fight Grasshoppers

More than 25,000 individual farmers in all 105 Kansas counties fought grasshoppers under the Extension Service organized campaign last year. County agents and leaders held 273 meetings to discuss grasshopper control. Nearly 5,000 tons of poisoned bait was used to protect wheat, barley, corn, sorghums, and alfalfa. It is estimated that \$25,000,000 worth of crops were saved in this campaign.

For the Land

Terracing and other land-improvement practices carried out in 1939 by Georgia farmers are valued at more than \$750,000 by G. I. Johnson, extension agricultural engineer. Farmers constructed standard terraces on more than 200,000 acres, in addition to the several thousand acres of land improved by contour cultivation, gully-control drainage, and land clearing.

A. F. Lever Closes Successful Career

■ In the death of former Congressman A. F. Lever at his home near Columbia, S. C., on April 28, the Nation lost a great statesman, and farm people and the cooperative extension service lost a close friend and inspiring leader.

Extension agents will best remember Mr. Lever as coauthor of the Smith-Lever Act which established the National Extension Service in 1914. As a close friend and disciple of the famous Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, he early became a strong believer in the demonstration method of teaching as developed by Dr. Knapp and consolidated the friends of the work firmly behind the Smith-Lever Act.

Mr. Lever saw visions of an effective agricultural leadership to be developed through the Extension Service. In his own words, he felt that "the great dream of agriculture throughout all time has been to develop a safe, stable, independent, forward-looking rural leadership which, unhampered by lack of financial support or partisan or sectional influences, should devote itself to every phase of country life, social, economic, or financial, with definite, unified programs for the future, a leadership capable of organizing agriculture as an effective fighting force in behalf of its ideals."

Plans for Agricultural Leadership

Such a leadership he planned for in 1914, and such leadership he has often said is now functioning "through the army of devoted county agricultural and home demonstration agents of the country, under whose wise guidance and steadying influences agriculture is better organized, better directed, more united in thought and more fixed in fundamental aims and aspirations than at any time in its history."

As chairman of the powerful House Agricultural Committee, he successfully engineered the fight for the passage of the Smith-Lever Act. Coming to Congress in 1901, he early sought service on the Agricultural Committee, for he was farm-born and reared, and his interests were those of the agricultural interests of the country. When the Democrats gained control of Congress, he was made chairman of the Agricultural Committee, a post which he kept during Wilson's administration and the critical war period.

Reminiscing of those days when the struggle to get the bill enacted was a burning issue with Mr. Lever, he said in an article for the REVIEW in July 1932: "Perhaps no other pair of Congressmen ever collaborated on a law of equal importance. Senator Smith was a huge man physically as well as intellectually, weighing 250 pounds, and the most energetic big man I ever saw. In stature I was his opposite. I am 5 feet 7½ inches in height and sometimes weigh 125 pounds when I have

both shoes on. But in our purpose to create what has crystallized in the far-flung farm bureau and supporting extension system—in the work of county agents, home demonstration leaders, and 4-H Clubs—we pulled together like a matched team."

In reporting the bill to the House, Congressman Lever gave some idea of the broad scope which he felt was in this bill. He said that the county agent "must give leadership and direction along all lines of rural activity—social, economic, and financial. Not only production, but also distribution, must be taught by the Extension Service."

When the bill was finally passed, President Wilson signed it on May 8, 1914, with the remark, "It constitutes the kind of work which it seems to me is the only kind which generates real education."

Mr. Lever has followed the development of the Extension Service closely, giving help or good counsel whenever needed. He always looked ahead to even greater fields of usefulness and visioned an even more effective leadership as agricultural problems became more acute.

In 1934, on the twentieth anniversary of the passage of the act, Mr. Lever wrote for the Extension Service Review: "During the past decade, the acute problem of the Extension Service is the ever-increasing surpluses of staple agricultural products. The world needs all we have of food, feed, and clothing. World statesmanship must find a method to enable people who need to pay for what they need reasonable prices to those who have their needs to sell. There must be found an adjusted balance of farm production with world consumption. Whatever may be the plans agreed upon, it will be the county agent who will be called upon to put them into operation in this country. He has been the burden bearer in every crisis which has faced American agriculture during the last 2 decades. He has been the spearhead of the attack upon every difficult agricultural situation. He has met his varied responsibilities with the kind of leadership that defies defeat."

Authors Important Agricultural Legislation

Mr. Lever was also responsible for other important agricultural legislation. He conceived the idea of the Federal warehouse system, through which it was his hope that the Federal warehouse certificate would give liquidity to farm products stored in federally licensed warehouses. There has been a gradual growth in the system of Federal warehouses, and the thought in his mind when he wrote the act is continuing to bear good fruit for agriculture.

With Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina, he was the coauthor of the Cotton Futures Act which was the first successful legis-

lation attempted on a national scale to regulate the operations of cotton future exchanges in this country. This act has been in operation for many years without substantial amendments, and no doubt it has been of vast benefit to the cotton farmers.

Mr. Lever was one of the pioneers in the movement for adequate agricultural credit and was a member of the joint committee of the House and Senate which formulated the ground work for the establishment of the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916. This has developed since then into the present Farm Credit Administration with its Federal Land Bank, its Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, banks for cooperatives and production credit corporations and production credit associations, furnishing a complete, coordinated, farmer-managed and farmer-owned rural credit system.

A Pioneer in the Farm Credit Field

At the personal request of President Wilson, he resigned from Congress in 1919 to become a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board which had directing charge of the Farm Loan Act. He organized the first joint stock land bank south of the Potomac River and east of the Mississippi River and built it into one of the most powerful farm-mortgage institutions in the South. For several years, by special request, he served as a field representative for the Farm Loan Board. At the time of his death, he was still working in the farm-credit field as director of public relations for the Farm Credit Administration of Columbia, S. C.

In recognition of his meritorious service to agriculture, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the honorary extension fraternity, awarded him the distinguished service ruby last November.

Mr. Lever once said: "My principal objective in life and to which I have devoted practically all of my life's work, is to bring about a richer rural life for my country." The more than 8,000 extension workers, the voluntary local leaders, and the rural people who are being guided by them in successful farm and homemaking practices comprise a living monument worthy of this great leader and one true to his objectives.

■ Alachua County, Fla., Negro 4-H Club boys have just purchased 51 purebred and registered boars and gilts to use in their 4-H pig club projects. Frank E. Pinder, Negro agent, expects these pigs to have widespread influence in improving the quality of hogs found on Alachua County Farms in the future.

■ The county land use planning committee in Newberry County, S. C., is favoring a county fire protective association and has selected a forestry committee to take necessary steps to procure this service.

Pictures—How Effective Are They?

J. E. McClintock, Extension Editor, Ohio

Granted 4 months' leave of absence for professional improvement, J. E. McClintock set out to study how visual aids were used in extension work and just how effective these aids had been. After 3 months in Washington studying reports and published articles and talking to visual specialists, he visited nine States to confer with extension workers. Mr. McClintock gives some of the high lights in his findings from the vantage point of 26 years of experience as extension editor in Ohio.

■ Extension workers have used many visual devices such as pictures, charts, specimens, models, sketches, cartoons, plans, exhibits, patterns, toys, moving devices, color wheels, layettes, and silhouettes, just to mention the leaders; but pictures in some form or other lead all the rest.

First, there is the old stand-by, black-and-white prints. They are passed from hand to hand or enlarged and set before a group. If they are good pictures, they tell a story. If that story happens to be one the extension worker wants told at that particular time, the picture aids him in his teaching. Otherwise, it is just another picture.

It is from black-and-white prints that cuts for all kinds of illustrations are made. Some specialists carry albums of prints. They claim that many farmers can get more information from one glance at a picture than they can from an hour of descriptive lecturing.

There may be some danger that the use of pictures in other forms may relegate prints to the discard. That would be unfortunate as they are the staple photographic product. A good working file is appreciated in extension offices.

Pictures must be selected for their application to the story or project at hand.

Reports of specialists and extension agents vary radically in their appraisal of the effectiveness of film strips in extension teaching. Some praise the strips, others ignore them, and still others definitely condemn them as makeshifts which, if not made from local pictures, offer little of interest and suggest little information that can be applied to many situations. Specialists, as a rule, want to give instruction in any particular subject in their own individual manner. If pictures are available to illustrate subject matter, one specialist wants to use certain pictures and in a definite order. Another specialist, discussing the same subject, will use other pictures; or, if the same ones, he wants to use them in a different order. It is highly improbable that from 25 to 75 pictures in any

film strip will suit very many teachers of rapidly changing extension projects.

Film strips are inexpensive, light in weight, and are easily transported and handled. They are available on a great many subjects. They have filled and may fill a need in getting a new program or project started. They are inelastic in that the pictures are arranged in a definite order. But, when made from local pictures or from pictures that tell the story to be told, they have proved quite satisfactory.

Motion Pictures

What about motion pictures as aids in extension teaching? Good, bad, and harmless. There are too many in the last two classes—pretty pictures attuned to soothing melodies, accompanied with mysterious ghostlike voices, floated onto silvered clouds. Educational? Not often. They draw a crowd, they entertain, and they develop mass interest and enthusiasm for the picture and, maybe, in the subject. Where they are followed with information in the form of talks or other pictures, motion pictures seem justified. They are expensive to produce. But as long as they draw crowds they will be used. Like all pictures, to be effective aids in extension teaching, they must be carefully selected. Because of expense, local pictures are the exception, not the rule.

However, the Pennsylvania Extension Service has 119 motion picture films in its library for the use of extension agents and specialists. All but 6 of those films were taken on Pennsylvania farms or in Pennsylvania homes. Many of them were taken by the specialists, others by the county agents, and the rest by the specialist in visual education. The specialists in that State like to do their own talking, even in connection with motion pictures. Therefore, the silent motion pictures have not given much ground there in favor of sound motion pictures.

The newest form of photographs to be used as extension aids are the small, trans-

parent color slides. These, when projected onto a screen, produce a picture so like the original scene that they have met with universal praise. There is a value to natural colors in pictures not rendered by black-and-white methods.

Several firms have developed methods of producing color transparencies. The cost is not great—about 15 cents for a slide ready for projection. The original price of the film includes developing (which must be done by the manufacturers), mounting in 2- by 2-inch cardboard mounts, and remailing to you.

For the most part, color slides are taken by those who use them. Unfortunately, they cannot be obtained by any wishing process. Someone must take the pictures. Those who are going to use the slides know best what those slides should show and are the persons to determine what pictures should be taken. They know too, when such pictures should be taken and where a particular picture can be found. It requires a little planning, a little time, and a little skill.

Any camera using 35-millimeter color film can be used. These cameras cost from \$10 to several hundred dollars. Beautiful pictures are taken by the cheaper cameras. The light conditions must be good for best results. The more expensive cameras can be used where the light would rule out the cheapest cameras. But good light is desirable for good color pictures.

Correct exposure is necessary. Therefore, the use of an exposure meter is highly desirable. In taking black-and-white pictures, a wide variation in exposure may result in usable pictures, whereas the variation in exposure which can be allowed in taking color pictures with good results is very slight.

Probably someone connected with every State extension service has taken some color film for the 2- by 2-inch slides. Their use is increasing. During 1939, Pennsylvania added 2,000 of the small slides to its collection. These are in the hands of the specialists, some of whom have a number of sets of 15 or more slides that are sent to agents on request. Almost all Pennsylvania counties have projectors and beaded screens. In that State, many of the agents have 35-millimeter cameras and, during the year, record many scenes that prove of interest and value in extension work in the county later. Some agents have 200 or more local pictures in color. From their collection, a set of from 15 to 40 slides can be selected on several subjects. These pictures are always of interest. They are in natural color, of local conditions, of local places, and of local people.

Pennsylvania agents send tables of data, maps, graphs, and plans pertaining to their counties to the State office where they are made on black-and-white film, 1 by 1½ inches, mounted in 2- by 2-inch slides, and returned to them. An Ohio agricultural engineering specialist reports that they are putting all their tables, maps, and plans, on 2- by 2-inch slides. A specialist in Virginia told me that he did not use film strips but obtained all strips that pertained to his work and cut them up, mounting each frame that was of use to him on a 2- by 2-inch slide.

The specialist who is interested can show pictures, charts, specimens, models, cartoons, plans, patterns, toys, and color wheels, all on 2- by 2-inch slides. These, whether in color or in black and white, he can arrange in any order he chooses and can show them at any time that suits him.

To show the 2- by 2-inch slides requires a suitable projector. These are available with

100-, 200-, 300-, and 750-watt bulbs. The projectors that show both film strips and slides are popular. If the slides are shown at night or in a well-darkened room and to an audience of not more than 200, the 100-watt projectors are satisfactory. If the room cannot be darkened satisfactorily, a projector with a more powerful light should be used. All projectors work better if the lenses are clean.

Any light-colored surface can be used for a screen. However, the glass beaded screens are so superior to white walls, sheets of paper, cardboard, and bed sheets that an effort should be made to obtain a good screen where pictures of any kind are to be projected.

What of the future? A greater use of projectors seems indicated by reports, written and oral. The 300-watt projectors will be preferred over the smaller ones. The 2- by 2-inch color slides are gaining in popularity.

Naturally, erosion control was taken into consideration in rearranging the fields. The cropping systems were built around the major crops adapted to the farm, with enough legumes included in the rotation to maintain or increase crop yields.

In considering land use, emphasis was placed on the five specific practices being stressed by the college of agriculture and the various agencies and services of the United States Department of Agriculture in Illinois in 1940. These include the application of more limestone, seeding of additional legumes and grasses, pasture improvement, tree planting, and erosion control with special emphasis on contour farming.

"Plan the land use program first, then plan the livestock to fit the farm" was the advice of the extension specialists; and the latter is what the farmers did as their third step. In "fitting their livestock to the farm," they were advised to consider the amounts and kinds of roughages to be grown and the way in which these roughages can be most profitably disposed of through beef-breeding herds, feeding cattle, dairy cattle, or sheep. They were also told that hogs are destructive to grass waterways, terraces, dams, and other soil-saving structures. For this reason, it was recommended that the hog enterprise should usually be restricted on farms subject to serious or destructive erosion.

Fourth, each farmer planned his marketing program and estimated his expenses, for the purpose of determining the probable net income that would result from the adoption of the new plan. Each farmer was asked to work out alternative plans using different cropping systems and livestock programs and to follow the one that gives promise, under the testing-out procedure in the booklet, of yielding enough net income to furnish the farm family with the desired standard of living and at the same time to pay off the mortgage or other debts. Thus, the conservation of human resources, which is being emphasized by the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Illinois, was brought into the planning picture for primary consideration.

The fifth and final step in the planning meetings was to outline the change from the old to the new plan. As this necessitates several years for most farmers, sheets were provided for 1940, 1941, and 1942, with instructions for filling them out at the beginning of each year in the light of existing conditions.

Farm Records

A study of records kept by 67 McNairy County, Tenn., farm-unit test demonstrators shows that the ones who combined livestock farming with cotton farming made the highest incomes, according to W. B. Stewart, assistant county agricultural agent, who made the study. The average farm income of the 67 demonstrators was \$371.

Planning the Next Move

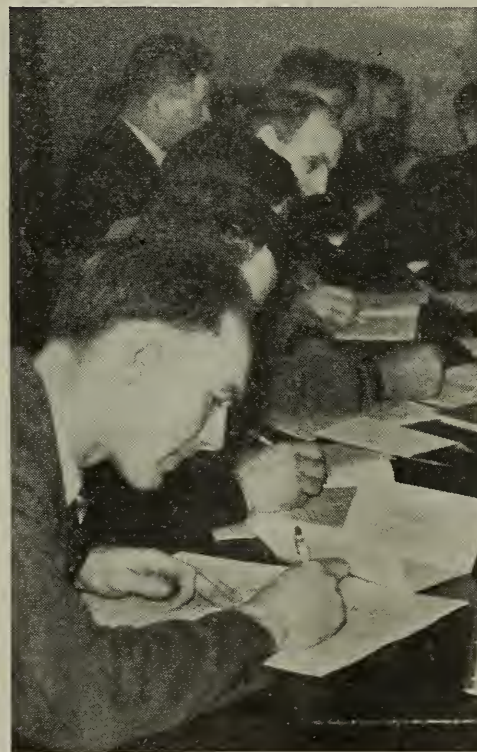
■ "When we play checkers, we shall be caught if we do not plan our next move, and the same is true of the business of farming," thousands of Illinois farmers are deciding as a result of farm-planning schools held during the past fall and winter in most of the State's 102 counties.

The 1-day schools were conducted cooperatively by county extension agents and J. B. Cunningham and E. M. Hughes, extension farm management specialists of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Some of the meetings were held specifically for AAA committeemen. Others were open to any farmers in the county.

Using the farm-planning booklets prepared by the agricultural economics department of the college as a guide, the county agent and specialist instructed each farmer present to do his own planning and showed him how to follow the five distinct steps in filling out the booklet, *Planning the Farm Business*.

First, each of the farmers made an inventory of his present farm, showing on maps and on prepared forms in the booklet the soil types, topography, erosion, productivity, cropping system, buildings, kind and numbers of livestock, tenure, and available labor and machinery. Each farmer included on another outline of his farm the needs for lime and phosphorus.

Next, with the assistance of the county agent and extension specialist, a long-time land use plan was set up by each farmer which would enable him to get the most income from his farm and at the same time to provide for soil building and erosion control and permit enough flexibility in kind and acreages of crops to comply with provisions of the A. A. A. or any situation that de-



Farmers of Kankakee County, Ill., plan their farm business at one of the 100 farm planning schools conducted in the State.

mands adjustments in the cropping system. The plan included a map showing the future arrangement of fields and the cropping system to be followed on each field and an estimate of the quantities of each crop that will be produced under the new plan.

In-Service Training Courses

Meet Needs of Extension Workers

■ Arrangements are under way in 15 or more States for the 1940 summer schools with special courses designed for in-service extension workers. Each year the professional-improvement trend reaches new areas. This year, 3 more States, Arkansas, Florida, and West Virginia, are entering the extension summer-school field. Not only have the extension courses broadened in scope but also in content, expanding from early courses in "Extension Methodology" to the present comprehensive program which includes extension teaching methods, extension organization and program development, land use planning, news writing, and psychology for extension workers. Most of the States are offering the work on a graduate-credit basis. Negro summer schools at Hampton, Prairie View, and Tuskegee, however, are planning their schools again this year on graduate and undergraduate levels.

Last year's enrollment figures made an attendance record with 770 men and women extension workers (including county agents, supervisors, and specialists from 38 States) enrolled in the extension courses at 13 different land-grant institutions. A heavy enrollment is anticipated again this year judging from the forecasts made by various States.

A brief account of the schools announced to date follows. For full particulars write any of the following institutions which are offering these supplementary extension courses.

Arkansas, June 13-July 3.—Plans have been completed for the first in-service training course to be given at the University of Arkansas, in response to requests from workers in the Extension Service, vocational teaching, the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and other fields. M. C. Wilson of the Federal Extension Service is slated to give a course in extension organization and program planning designed for both men and women workers. Open also to men and women is a course in rural housing—a study of the housing problems of rural families. Other courses for men or women to be taught by Arkansas staff members are: Livestock problems, county and community exhibits, home-management problems for social workers, parent education, problems in child guidance, and food preservation and demonstration.

California, July 1-August 9.—The California College of Agriculture announces a 6-week summer session offering subjects relating to agriculture and home economics to be given by resident faculty members.

Colorado, July 6-26.—A comprehensive ex-

tension training program has been arranged at the Colorado State College of Agriculture for extension workers in that area for the fourth consecutive summer. The agricultural extension courses include Methods in Extension Work to be given by M. C. Wilson of the Federal Extension Service; Psychology for Extension Workers, by Dr. P. J. Kruse, professor of rural education, of Cornell University; Agricultural Planning, by Director William Peterson of Utah; The Rural Home, by Connie J. Bonslagel, Arkansas home demonstration leader; and Publicity in Extension Work, by Bristow Adams, editor and chief of publications, of Cornell University. Scheduled in the school of education are two courses in credit as a phase of family finance, designated as, Seminar in Home Economics Education, and Home Economics and Socio-Economic Problems, to be taught by Lucile W. Reynolds, chief, Family Credit Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

Florida, July 22-August 10.—Florida's first attempt to give instruction to in-service extension agents will be realized in a 3-week session at the State University with separate classes for home demonstration and agricultural agents. A course in extension methods will be given by Gladys Gallup of the Federal Extension Service. Resident-faculty listings include advanced animal production, advanced marketing agricultural production, and principles of horticulture.

Indiana, June 10-29.—Featured at Purdue University's intensive 3-week session is the course, Psychology for Extension Workers to be given by Dr. P. J. Kruse of Cornell University.

Iowa, June 11-29.—A special 3-week term has been arranged for county agents and teachers of agriculture at Iowa State College. Subject-matter courses will be given by members of the faculty.

Kentucky, June 17-July 3.—The University of Kentucky will again offer an intensive 2-week course designed to provide a better understanding of current developments in rural economic and social life. Five graduate courses dealing with different aspects of the national policy for agriculture are to be given by members of the resident faculty. The courses are current land problems, problems in land tenure and farm tenancy, farm management for a changing agriculture, current problems in agricultural economics, and foreign trade in agricultural products.

Louisiana, June 8-29.—Members of the State University faculty will offer 3-week courses of special interest to extension workers. The session will include current eco-

nomie problems, farm forestry, art in the home, standards in clothing, livestock production, landscaping, and home economics workshop.

Missouri, June 10-August 2.—This year for the first time most of the courses offered at the University of Missouri summer school have been consolidated into two 4-week periods. A few of the courses extend over the entire period of 8 weeks. In the first half, from June 10 to July 6, a course on the principles and concepts of educational psychology as applied to extension teaching problems will be given by Dr. Fred Frutchev of the Federal Extension Service. Other work scheduled includes a course in housing by Hazel Shultz of the University of Chicago, and staff-member offerings in rural group leadership, soils and land use in the United States, field crops, agricultural statistics, and vegetable gardening. Courses offered in the second half, from July 8 to August 2, include extension methods and organization and planning of extension work, to be offered by State Extension Agent C. C. Hearne. Other staff-member offerings include agricultural journalism, special problems in economic entomology, advanced farm management, livestock judging and management, and soil fertility. Courses extending over the entire 8-week period are economic problems of the family, clothing design and construction, stock farm sanitation and disease prevention, general floriculture and work relating to special problems in horticulture, agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, dairying, and poultry.

Tennessee, July 18-August 8.—An innovation at the University of Tennessee's fourth annual summer school for men and women extension workers will be a course in recreation offered in response to popular demand of extension agents. The work will include all phases of recreational work which appeal to adults as well as to the young folk and will be given by Mrs. Gertrude Skow Sanford, recreation supervisor in Raleigh, N. C. J. P. Schmidt of Ohio State University will again be in charge of the course, Advanced Methods for Extension Workers (a requirement for men and women agents). Optional courses include Problems in Home Management and Consumers' Problems, to be taught by Barbara Van Heulen of the Farm Credit Administration, and staff-member offerings designated as agricultural engineering, horticulture, agronomy, craft design (weaving and leatherwork), and courses in home management, with emphasis on problems in family housing and financial planning.

Virginia, June 13-July 1.—Summer study for in-service extension workers at Virginia Polytechnic Institute will include a course in extension methods given by Gladys Gallup and Barnard Joy of the Federal Extension Service. A limited number of courses relating to rural sociology and to technical phases of agriculture and home economics to be taught by resident faculty members will be offered. The courses selected will be determined by the response of the extension agents to a questionnaire.

West Virginia, June 12-26.—The University of West Virginia has announced a special intensive 2-week course on extension methods for county extension agents to be given by Director R. B. Corbett, of Connecticut.

Columbia University, New York, N. Y., July 8-August 10.—A sociological field course in southern conditions called The Open Road may interest persons in extension who are to take graduate work. The course aims to acquaint students with the regional civilization of the South—its material and cultural life, and the interplay of economic and social forces. The locale will be Greenville County, S. C., following an orientation period in Washington, D. C. Prof. Gordon Blackwell, formerly assistant to the director of the WPA Rural Research Staff, will be in charge of the work. Applications should be addressed to Prof. W. C. Hallenbeck, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.

Hampton Institute, July 8-27.—At Hampton Institute's second 3-week summer session for Negro extension agents, Dr. E. H. Shinn of the Federal Extension Service is slated to give a course in extension methods, and Z. L. Galloway will give work in farm management. Additional courses relating to agriculture and home economics will be given by resident faculty members.

Prairie View, June 7-27.—For the third consecutive year, professional-improvement courses for Negro extension agents will be offered at Prairie View, Tex. Dr. E. H. Shiue of the Federal Extension Service is scheduled to give a course in psychology applied to extension work. Other special courses include agriculture, land use planning, special problems for home economics extension workers, and cotton classing.

Tuskegee Institute, May 27-June 15.—The program of courses for Tuskegee's fourth consecutive summer session, worked out by the Tuskegee officials and a committee of extension directors, is of special interest as representing the thinking of the Gulf States regarding the nature of the in-service training needed by Negro extension workers. Negro agents from Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama are expecting to enroll in this 3-week session. Outside lecturers and resident faculty members are slated to give courses in animal husbandry, farm gardening, house furnishings, mattress making, handicrafts, farm harness making, nutrition and protective health, low-income housing, and land use planning.

Retirement Legislation

Adequate old-age protection for all extension workers took a long step forward when, on March 4, President Roosevelt signed the act "to aid the States and Territories in making provisions for the retirement of employees of the land-grant colleges."

This act does not give retirement privileges but does make possible Federal participation in a retirement system for cooperative employees who receive all or a part of their salaries from funds of Federal origin. The legislation permits the use of not to exceed 5 percent of the Federal-origin funds paid as salaries to land-grant college employees as employer deposits into State retirement systems. The kind of retirement system to be set up is not dictated but does encourage the establishment of joint contributory retirement systems by requiring the matching of funds.

The act is one in which the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and other organizations, have been interested in their efforts to obtain a satisfactory retirement system for county agents. A committee of the Association of County Agricultural Agents, under the direction of Bright McConnell, county agent, Augusta, Ga., and E. V. Ryall, county agent, Kenosha, Wis., have worked untiringly exploring various plans of action. At the annual meeting of the association held last December in Chicago, this committee of 7 county agents reported on their activities during the 10 years that the association has been working on the retirement problem. Congress has now recognized the need and provided a means by which the various States and Territories may have the cooperation of the Federal Government in an adequate retirement system.

Although a number of States now have old-age retirement systems which include cooperative extension workers, many of the States do not. This offers an opportunity to obtain Federal cooperation in setting up a retirement system.

Film Strips Tell Story

About 29,000 prints of film strips, each containing usually from 30 to 60 still pictures, were distributed last year from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Half the prints were obtained by county extension agents and department field personnel, about 45 percent by school teachers, and about 5 percent for use in CCC camps and before other groups. The film strips are furnished direct to the extension agents and school teachers by the Department's film strip contractor at the contract price.

About 18,000 prints were ordered in 1938, and many of the extension agents and school teachers have developed a large file of these film strips during the 14 years that this service has been available.

The Department now has up-to-date film strips on about 350 different subjects and is constantly revising strips and adding strips on new subjects to the list. A set of lecture notes helping to explain the story told by the pictures accompanies each film strip.

Contract price for the average-length prints is approximately 50 cents, or about 1 cent for each picture in the series.

Youth Development Campaign

Clinton County is one of the counties in Ohio in which the citizens have demonstrated their concern for the opportunities of youth in providing \$2,530 in contributions to the youth development campaign sponsored by the Clinton County 4-H Clubs and Boy Scouts in 1938. From this fund \$1,000 was contributed to the development of a modern swimming pool located in Orton State Park in Greeve County, midway between the 4-H and Boy Scout camps; \$250 was used for capes and caps for the Clinton County 4-H band; and \$500 was used for the purchase of chairs, cabinets, and recreation equipment for the partial rehabilitation of the city hall by the senior 4-H Recreation Club.

Negro Calf-Club Profits

Georgia Negro 4-H Club members are finding their baby-beef projects a profitable enterprise, according to Negro State Club Agent Alexander Hurse who has been stimulating interest in calf-club work among Negro boys and girls for the last 4 years. Last year 100 calves were fed out by Negro 4-H boys and a few girls and sold at fat-stock shows. With the financial backing of a Savannah bank, Club Agent Hurse arranged for a cooperative purchase of 98 Texas calves which he distributed to club members in some 20 Georgia counties. One boy bought a calf locally, and a Bullock County boy raised his own calf. Each club member paid \$1 insurance on his or her calf.

The total weight of 99 of these calves when placed with the boys was 59,193 pounds; and the total weight of the 93 calves that were sold at the fat-stock shows in Augusta, Macon, Savannah, and Columbus was 76,106 pounds.

The prizes received by the boys totaled \$514.57. After the calves had been sold and the prize money received, the boys had \$7,941.30. The notes at the bank plus the interest amounted to \$4,447.83. The cost of hauling the calves to the shows was \$164.50. This left an income for feed and labor of \$3,328.97.

These calves brought an income for feed and labor of approximately \$40.95 each. The 15 calves sold in the Columbus Fat-Stock Show brought more net income than 40 bales of cotton weighing 500 pounds each at 8 cents per pound.

Year-Round Feed Supply

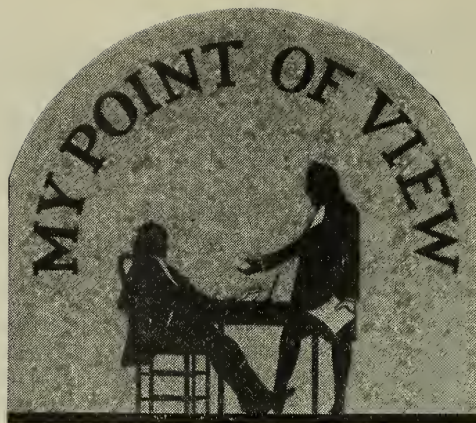
With more favorable farming conditions prevailing during the last 3 years, the interest of farmers in the production of registered alfalfa seed has been renewed in Custer and Powder River Counties, Mont. Inspections in 1939 showed that 22 growers had a total of 2,643 acres of registered alfalfa. Most of the alfalfa acreage produced seed last year. From the extension office has come encouragement to the farmers to grow registered alfalfa on flood irrigation projects so that the production will be more dependable. As a result, there are now 7 growers with a total of 480 acres of registered alfalfa under flood irrigation; and, in addition, a large number of operators are producing common seed under similar conditions.

One of the ranchmen seeded 60 acres of dry land to crested wheatgrass in the spring of 1935. The field became established and furnished some light grazing during the following year. In 1937, this field practically supported 50 head of cattle for about 6 weeks in the spring until the native grass began to revive itself from the previous year's drought. Since that time, plantings have been increased to 90 acres. Each spring, this field furnishes the bulk of the grazing for about 100 cattle for a period of 6 weeks until the native grass becomes green. By the time native grasses are making good growth in early summer, the crested wheatgrass has become coarse and mature and no longer palatable. Cattle then refuse to graze it in preference to native grass but will return to it in the fall when green growth shows up again. In the meantime, the crested wheatgrass makes a crop of seed. Spring grazing seems to have no effect on seed production as a crop of about 100 pounds of clean seed per acre was harvested in each of the last 2 years.—*N. A. Jacobsen, county agricultural agent, Custer and Powder River Counties, Mont.*

How County Planning Functions

County planning means that a single workable program developed by farm leaders with assistance be offered to the farm or rural folk, who participate according to their need and desire. Each agency contributes to this program to the extent of its respective authorizations. The goal is to attain the greatest possible degree of welfare for all people as economically and efficiently as possible and at the same time to conserve the soil and its productivity for future generations instead of wasting and squandering this basic natural resource through neglect and destructive use. This means national well-being and national defense.

It is not assumed that the agencies will drop their administrative procedure or forget the purpose for which each was set up



This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

by act of Congress. We may assume, however, an intense desire on the part of all agencies to cooperate and to work in unison rather than at cross-purposes. This desire, backed by local sharing of effort and leadership, will contribute to the solution of pressing problems. The sharing of the resulting satisfaction offers such democratic procedure that the "isms" which thrive among disadvantaged people will gain no foothold here. We may expect modification of procedure as time and testing reveal such need. Sometimes the people are of the opinion that the agency programs belong to the agencies rather than to the people, but that is a mistaken idea. Meanwhile, such programs are not so effective as they can be under shared responsibility which is inherent in county planning.

In preparation for the single program for each county, the planning committee expects to enter into agreements or "memoranda of understanding" with the various action agencies. Such agreements will set forth the desire of each agency to cooperate, list the services each can contribute, and state the working relationship possible under their respective administrative set-ups.

The next effort of the county committee is to present the program to all the people to stimulate thought and action and to induce active participation by all the members of farm families through constructive, economic, and practical use of the agencies, equipment, and funds made available from local, State, and Federal sources.

The committee is conscious that its program is incomplete and will require constant adjustment to keep abreast of the changing times and conditions. Time will tell whether the proposed loose organization of agencies is adequate. Some individuals think that

economy will dictate consolidations of agencies to reduce administrative machinery and to simplify procedure.

At any rate, the right kind of cooperation can be based only on continuous educational effort to disseminate the facts—the truth as the means "to set us free" to attack and to solve the problems of today and tomorrow.—*J. D. McVean, county agricultural agent, Kent County, Md.*

Fills Community Needs

Add another clubhouse to the growing list of 4-H Club buildings—a spacious two-story structure completed recently in Buffalo County, Nebr., as a part of the county fair building program.

The material was obtained from two old abandoned buildings—one an ice plant donated by a railroad in return for removing it from the premises; and the other an old mill which was bought for back taxes, after which the town, school, district, and county were persuaded to cancel the taxes, leaving only the State taxes to pay. With the plans drawn up by the president of the fair association and the workmen furnished by the Works Progress Administration, it was not long before the frame structure, 178 by 48 feet, was erected. The building contains 56 double stalls for livestock exhibits on the ground floor. In addition, the upper floor has a large space in the center for demonstration work and group meetings. There is space for 24 booths for women's projects and for girls' and boys' club exhibits. Space is also allotted for a 4-H Club concession and a boys' dormitory large enough to house 24 boys.

During the county fair, the 4-H livestock entries, particularly baby beef and dairy, broke all previous 4-H Club records. The barn was filled to capacity with 75 baby beef calves, 30 dairy calves, and 17 pens of sheep. The 4-H Club hogs had to be housed in the open-class barn. Likewise, all the available booth and exhibit space was filled on the second floor.

The building has also served as a meeting place for the Junior Rural Nebraskans. This group, consisting of rural youth, many of whom are former 4-H members, has held several meetings and parties in the second-floor space.

During the next county fair, purebred sheep and swine sales are to be held. The arena, with seating capacity for 300 persons, will serve this purpose very well.

Thus, this building will serve the people of Buffalo County in many ways. Erected primarily as a 4-H Club building, it will be used by these club members whenever it is needed. But, more than that, it will serve as a meeting place and center of activities for many Buffalo County farm groups and their members.—*Leonard Wenzl, county agricultural agent, Buffalo County, Nebr.*

■ C. R. HUDSON, an Extension veteran of 33 years, died at his home in Raleigh, N. C., on March 3. A native of Alabama, where he began to carry on demonstration work with farmers in Lee, Chambers, Macon, and Tallapoosa Counties in 1907, Mr. Hudson came to North Carolina in 1908 as State agent in charge of farmers' cooperative demonstration work, forerunner of the present Extension Service. After securing his M. S. degree from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, he taught in public schools two years and devoted one year to cotton research work before coming to North Carolina.

In 1914, at the time the Smith-Lever Act created the cooperative extension work, farm demonstration work was being conducted in 51 counties under Mr. Hudson's direction. Continuing his work with the Extension Service in 1922, he was named State agent to develop Negro Extension work, in which capacity he served until his death.

■ J. F. WOJTA, State leader of county agents in Wisconsin, retired on January 27. Mr. Wojta first came to the Extension Service of the University of Wisconsin in 1914 and has done excellent work in organizing the county agent system there.

■ MRS. ETTA W. RINGGOLD is the new associate assistant director in charge of home demonstration work in Puerto Rico. Most of her time will be devoted to the development of home industries in the island. Mrs. Ringgold was with the Texas Extension Service for 15 years and was superintendent of the toy and craft project of the WPA at Amarillo, Tex., just before going to Puerto Rico.

ON THE CALENDAR

Eighth American Scientific Congress, Washington, D. C., May 10-18.

American Association for Adult Education, New York, N. Y., May 20-23.

American Library Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 26-June 1.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 12-19.

Pre-convention Meeting for All Home Economics Extension Workers, Cedar Point, Ohio, June 21-23.

American Home Economics Association Annual Meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, June 23-27.

Seventy-seventh Annual Convention of the National Education Association, Milwaukee, Wis., June 29-July 4.

Annual Conference of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Fort Collins, Colo., July 27-August 3.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ EARLE L. MOFFITT, farm management extension specialist in Pennsylvania, on October 19, 1939, entered the circle of extension workers who have served for a quarter of a century. On that date in 1914, Mr. Moffitt accepted a position as farm management demonstrator with the Department and was sent to Tazewell County, Ill., where he helped to put on a farm management demonstration on 104 farms. On January 1, 1915, he was sent to Maine where he worked as farm-management demonstrator for nearly 2 years.

In November 1916, he came to Pennsylvania, which gives him the longest period of service as specialist in the State and in farm management in the whole country.

While working for the Department in Maine, he designed a farm account book which still is in use in that State. He did the same thing in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Moffitt also designed special enterprise cost record books for poultry, beef, and pork production, as well as many mimeographed cost records for most of the other farm enterprises.

He designed a cost of milk production blank to be included in the cow-testing association record books for obtaining all costs except that for feed which is obtained in the regular cow-testing association records.

Summaries of all these enterprise costs have been carried on continuously for 20 years and have now become practically standard.

Mr. Moffitt was reared on a farm in Blair County, Pa., and is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College.

■ L. R. WALKER, county agent of Marquette County, Mich., will complete 25 years of service on July 1. He is the first and only agent the county has ever had.

■ R. R. REPERT, extension entomologist in Texas since 1920, died of heart failure on March 13. A native of Kansas, he served as a missionary in Korea from 1908 to 1914 and worked with the Virginia crop pest control commission before coming to Texas. His work as State grasshopper control leader and his demonstrations in control of boll weevil, cotton flea hopper and cut ants brought him national attention. Only 10 days before his death one of the Associated Press syndicated columns was devoted to a tribute to his work in halting grasshopper infestations. His work has been written up several times in the REVIEW. He had a gift for cartooning which he used very effectively in his extension work.

■ LESTER A. SCHLUP, editor of the Extension Service Review, has recently been designated Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Extension Information of the United States Extension Service. In this new assignment he will be responsible for assisting Reuben Brigham, Acting Chief, in the administration of all information and visual activities of the Extension Service. Mr. Schlup will have under his direction the Exhibits Section and the Motion Picture Section, as well as the Visual Instruction and Editorial Section, of which he has been in charge since 1934. "Les," as he is familiarly called by his associates both in Washington and in the field, is well known among extension people, having been in the service for the past 23 years.

Ralph Fulghum, former field information specialist, and also well known to extension people, has been named acting in charge of the Visual Instruction and Editorial Section as Mr. Schlup's successor.

■ DIRECTOR M. L. WILSON was appointed by the President as a member of the United States delegation to attend the Inter-American Conference on Indian Life held at Patzcuaro, Michoacan, Mexico, from April 14 to 24. This meeting of delegates from all the American countries was called to discuss the problems of Indians in the Western Hemisphere particularly in regard to land use, welfare, and education.

■ DIRECTOR I. O. SCHAUB of North Carolina, an active leader in the farm life of the South since 1909, was honored for his long period of useful service by being unanimously elected as president of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers at the forty-first annual convention of the association held in Birmingham, Ala., on February 9.

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THE TREE SPEAKS

I AM the heat of your hearth on the cold winter nights, the friendly shade screening you from the summer sun, and my fruits are refreshing draughts quenching your thirst as you journey on . . . I am the beam that holds your house, the board of your table, the bed on which you lie, and the timber that builds your boat . . . I am the handle of your hoe, the door of your homestead, the wood of your cradle, and the shell of your coffin . . . I am the bread of kindness and the flower of beauty.

From an inscription displayed at the entrance of many of the gardens and forests of Portugal, as quoted by Charles E. Raynal.

FOREST SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forgotten Acres

WE HAVE USED a hundred billion dollars' worth of forest products to build this Nation. Protected, properly managed, and wisely used, our forest lands are capable of producing billions more, of producing in perpetuity—yet only a small fraction of our forest land is under management for permanent production.

Forest land of commercial timber-growing value exceeds the area of 20 States the size of Indiana—an empire where today's pennies will grow tomorrow's dollars on forgotten acres.

Dividends from our forests and wild lands can reach the remotest hamlet, the most distant farm—in forage, flood control, recreation, water for fields and homes, employment for millions of workers, timber, and a thousand forest products.

One-fourth of all our commercial forest lands are in farm ownership. Each year some 2½ million farm families derive from their farm woodlands more than 60 million dollars in cash and more than 50 million dollars' worth of fuel, building materials, fence posts, and other products—the bounty paid by growing trees.

For reference and discussion, for more and better forests, the following publications help provide the answers:

Farmers' Bulletins

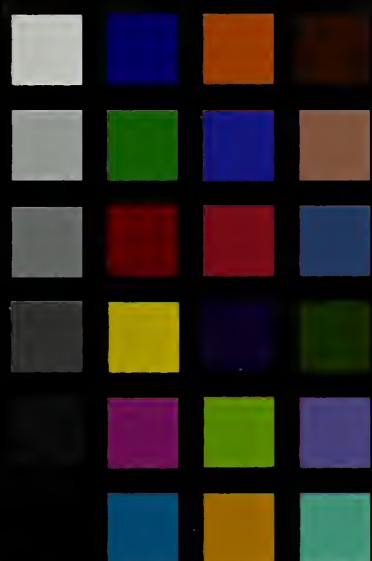
- 1123 Growing and Planting Hardwood Seedlings on the Farm.
- 1177 Care and Improvement of the Farm Woods.
- 1210 Measuring and Marketing Farm Timber.
- 1486 Longleaf Pine Primer.
- 1671 Shortleaf Pine.
- 1680 Farmers in Northern States Grow Timber as a Money Crop.
- 1693 Growing Christmas Holly on the Farm.
- 1756 Selection of Lumber for Farm and Home Building.
- 1782 Indicators of Southwestern Range Conditions.
- 1794 Forest Farming.

Leaflets

- 29 The Farm Woods: A Saving Bank Paying Interest.
- 56 Preventing Cracks in New Wood Floors.
- 57 Pulpwood Crops in the Northeast.
- 84 Planting Black Walnut.
- 114 Vine-Mesquite for Erosion Control on Southwestern Ranges.
- 153 How to Cut Southern Farm Timber for Steady Profit.
- 155 Growing Nursery Stock for Southern Pines.
- 159 Planting Southern Pines.
- 180 How to Keep and Increase Black Grama on Southwestern Ranges.

Other Publications

- Misc. 247, Forestry and Permanent Prosperity.
- Misc. 357, Southern Pines Pay—A Story in Pictures.
- Trees That Temper the Western Winds (windbreaks).
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